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The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, the Markets and General Information.

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TURNED FROM THE DOOR.

"No tramps here," said I; and shut the door in his face, I did. The wind blew so I could hardly do it, and the sleet was beating on the panes, and the bare trees were groaning and moaning as if they suffered in the storm. "No tramps here; I'm a lone woman, and I am afraid of 'em."

Then the man I hadn't seen yet, for the dark, went away from the door. Champ, champ, champ, came the man back again, and knocked on the door,—knocked not half so loud as he did before—and I opened it, hot and angry. This time I saw his face—a pale ghost of a face—with yellow-brown hair, cropped close, and great staring blue eyes, and he put his hand against the door and held it open.

"How near is the next house, ma'am?" said he.

"Three miles or more," said I.

"Is it a public house?" he asked.

"No," said I; "no drinks to be got there; it is Miss Mitten's, and she's as set agin tramps as I am."

"I don't want drink," said the man, "though I do want food. You needn't be afraid to let me in, ma'am. I've been wounded, and am not able to walk far, and my clothes are thin, and it's bitter cold. I've been trying to get to my parents' at Greenbank, where I can rest till I'm better; and all my money was stolen from me three days ago. You needn't be afraid; let me lie just before the fire, and only give me a crust, the stalest crust, to keep me from starving, and the Lord will bless you for it."

And then he looked at me with his mild blue eyes in a way that would have made me do it if it hadn't been I'd seen so much of these imposters. The war was just over, and every beggar that came along said he was a soldier traveling home, and had been wounded and robbed. One that I had been fool enough to help, limped away out of sight, as he thought, and then—for I was at the garret-window—shouldered his crutches and tramped with the strongest.

"No doubt your pocket is full of money," said I, "and you only want a chance to rob and murder me. Go away with you!"

"Drusilla, that's my niece, was baking cakes in the kitchen. Just then she came to the door and motioned with her mouth to me, "Do let him stay, auntie;" and if I hadn't had good sense I might, but I knew better than a chick of sixteen.

"Go away with you!" says I, louder than before. "I won't have this any longer."

And he gave a kind of a groan, and took his hand from the latch, and went champ, champ, champ, through the frozen snow again; and I thought him gone, when there was once more, hardly with a knock at all—a faint touch, like a child's now.

And when I opened the door again he came quite in, and stood leaning on his cane, pale as a ghost, his eyes bigger than ever.

"Well, of all the impudence!" said I.

He looked at me, and he said:

"Madam, I have a mother at Greenbank. I want to live to see her. I shall not if I try to go any further to-night."

"They all wanted to see their mothers," and just then it came to my mind that I hoped that my son Charlie, who had been a real soldier, an officer he had come to be, mind you, wanted to see his, and would soon.

"I have been wounded, as you see," said he.

"Don't go a showing your hurts," said I; they buy 'em, so they told me, to go a-begging with now. I read the paper, I tell ye, and I'm principled, and so is our clergyman, agin giving anything unless it's through some well-organized society. Tramps are an abomination. And as to keeping you all night, you can't expect that of decent folks—go!"

Drusilla came to the door and said, "Let him stay, auntie," with her lips again, but I took no notice.

So he went, and this time he did not come back, and I sat down by the fire, and smelt the baking cakes and the apples stewing, and the tea drawing on the kitchen stove, and I ought to have been very comfortable, but I wasn't. Something seemed tugging at my heart all the time.

I gave the fire a poke, and lit another candle to cheer myself up, and I went to my work-basket to get a sock I had been knitting for Charlie, and as I went to get it, I saw something lying on the floor. I picked it up. It was an old tobacco pouch, over so much like the one I gave Charlie with the fringe around it, and written on it in ink, "From C. F. to R. H."; and inside was a bit of tobacco, and an old pipe, and a letter a rumpled old letter; and when I spread it out, I saw on the top, "My dear son."

I knew the beggar must have dropped it, and my heart gave one light thump as though it had been turned into a hammer.

Perhaps the story was true, and he had a mother. I shivered all over, and the fire and candles and the nice comfortable smells might as well not have been at all. I was cold and wretched.

And over and over again had I to say to myself what I heard our pastor say often; "Never give any thing to chance beggars, my dear friends; always bestow your alms on worthy persons, through well-organized societies," before I could get a bit of comfort. And what an old fool I was to cry, I thought, when I found my cheeks wet.

But I didn't cry long, for as I sat there, dash and crash and jingle came a sleigh over the road, and it stopped at our gate, and I heard my Charlie's voice crying "Hallo, mother!" And out I went to the door, and had him in my arms—my great, tall, handsome, brown son. And there he was in his uniform, with his pretty shoulder-straps, and as hearty as if he had never been through any hardships. He had to leave me to put the horse up, and then I had by the fire my own son. And Drusilla, who had been up stairs and had been crying—why I wonder?—came down all in a flutter—for they were like brother and sister, and he kissed her and she kissed him, and then away she went to set the table, and the nice hot things smoked on a cloth as white as snow; and how Charlie enjoyed them! But once in the midst of all I felt a frightened feeling come over me, and I knew I turned pale; for Drusilla said, "What is the matter, Aunt Fairfax?"

I said nothing, but it was this: Kind o' like the ghost of a step going champ, champ, champ over the frozen snow; kind o' like the ghost of a voice saying, "Let me lie on the floor before your fire, and give me any kind of crust;" kind o' like some one that had a mother down on the wintry road, and freezing and starving to death there. This is what it was. But I put it away and only thought of Charlie.

We drew up together by the fire when the tea was done, and he told us things about the war I never heard before—how the soldiers suffered, and what weary marches and short rations they sometimes had. And then he told me his life had been in danger; how he had been set upon by the foe, and been badly wounded; and how, at the risk of his own life, a fellow-soldier had saved him, and carried him away, fighting his path back to camp.

"I would never see you but for him," says Charlie. "And if there's a man on earth I love it's Rob Hadaway—the dearest, best fellow! We have shared each other's rations and drank from the same canteen many and many a time; and if I had a brother I couldn't think more of him."

"Why didn't you bring him home to see your mother, Charles?" said I. "Why I'd love him too, and anything I could do for him, for the man who saved my boy's life, could not be enough. Send for him, Charlie."

But Charlie shook his head and covered his face with his hands.

"Mother," said he, "I don't know whether Rob Hadaway is alive or dead to-day. While I was still in the ranks he was taken prisoner, and military prisons are poor places to live in, mother. I'd give my right hand to be able to do him any good; but I can find no trace of him! She lives at Greenbank—poor old lady. My dear, good, noble Rob, the preserver of my life."

And I saw Charlie was nearly crying. He got up and went to the mantle-piece. I did not look around until I heard a cry.

"Great Heaven! What is this?"

And I turned, and Charlie had the tobacco pouch the man had dropped in his hand.

"Where did this come from? I feel as though I had seen a ghost. I gave this to Rob Hadaway the day he saved me. We soldiers had not much to give, you know, and he vowed never to part with it while he lived. How did it come here, mother!"

And I fell back in my chair white and cold; said I:

"A wandering tramp left it here. Never your Rob, my dear, never your Rob. He must have been an imposter. I wouldn't have turned away a person really in want. Oh, no, no; it's another pouch child, or he stole it. A tall fellow, with blue eyes and yellow brown hair; wounded, he said, and going to his mother at Greenbank. Not your Rob."

"And Charlie stood staring at me with clenched hands; and said he:

"It was my dear old Rob, wounded and starving!—my dear Rob who saved my life, and you have driven him out in such a night as this, my mother. My mother to use Rob so!"

"Condemn me, Charlie," said I, condemn me if you like; I am afraid God will. Three times he came back; three times he asked for only a crust and a place to lie, and I drove him away—I; I—and he's lying in the road now. Oh, if only I had known!"

And Charlie caught up his hat.

"I'll find him if he's alive," said he. "Oh, Rob, my dear friend."

And then—I never saw the girl in such a taking. Down went Drusilla on her knees, as if she was saying her prayers, and says:

"Thank God, I dared to do it!"

And says she to me:

"Oh, aunt, I have been trembling with fright, not knowing what you'd say to me. I took him in the kitchen way. I couldn't see him go faint and hungry and wounded, and I put him in the spare chamber over the parlor, and I've been so frightened all the while."

"The Lord bless you, Drusilla," said Charlie.

"Amen!" said I.

And she, getting bolder, went on:

"And I took him some hot short-cakes and apple-sass and tea," says she, "and I took him a candle, and a hot brick for his feet, and I told him to eat and go to bed in the best chamber, Aunt Fairfax, with the white counterpane and all, and I locked him in and put the key in my pocket, and I told him that he should have one night's rest, and that no one should turn him out unless they walked over my dead body."

Drusilla said it like an actress in a tragedy, and went off into hysterics the moment the words were out of her mouth. She'd been expecting to be half murdered, you know, and the girl—she was only sixteen—had always before minded me as if I was her mother.

Never was there any old sinner so happy as I was that night, so thankful to the good Lord; and it would have done your heart good if you had gone to see the two men meet in the morning—Charley and his friend Rob. And Charlie, who got along so well, and a mother who was not so poor either, helped Rob into business. And he got well over his wounds at last, and grew as handsome as a picture, and to-day week he is going to marry Drusilla.

"I'd give you anything I have," said I, "and I wont refuse you even Drusilla," when he asked me, telling me that he loved her ever since she was so kind to him on the night I've told you of.

And Charlie is to stand up with him and I am to give Drusilla away, and Rob's sister from Greenbank is to be bridesmaid, and I have a guess that some day Charlie will bring her home to me in Drusilla's place.

I don't drive beggars from the door now as I used, and no doubt I'm imposed upon; but this is what I say: "Better be imposed upon always than cruel to one who really needs help." And I've read my Bible better of late, and I know who says, "Even as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it me."

IMMIGRATION.

Land-Owners, Read this Circular.

OFFICE DEPAR'T OF AGRICULTURE.
RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 15, 1879

Under instructions from the Board of Agriculture, I am maturing arrangements by which I hope to have agencies established at an early day in England, Scotland, Holland, Switzerland and other countries for procuring immigration to North Carolina. I am securing reduced rates on the various steamship lines, from Liverpool and other ports. Under Sec. 16 and 17 of the act establishing this department, the Board is authorized and required to keep a Land and Mining Registry open in this office for the sale of such lands as our people may wish to sell. Accordingly, I have prepared the necessary books, blanks forms, explanatory circulars, &c., for operating the agency.

The Agency thus established is essentially different from any adopted hitherto by any Southern State. It is operated by the Department of Agriculture, a State Institution, whose action is under the direct supervision of the General Assembly, and whose powers are limited and well defined by law, thus carefully guarding against the influences, or even possibility, of speculation—a feature which must commend it to both buyer and seller.

The Mode of Operation.—A party wishing to offer his lands for sale through this office writes to the Commissioner for blanks. These blanks are so arranged as to secure a full description of the property with prices, terms, &c. Seperate blanks for Mines, Water-powers, and Farm Lands are furnished on application. These descriptions are returned to the Commissioner, with one dollar for registration. A true and correct transcript is made in a book prepared for that purpose. The lands are then advertised in convenient circular form, which are distributed throughout this coumtry and such European countries as it is desirable to reach. If a sale be effected the owner pays to the Department two and one-half per cent. commission on the gross amount of the sale. If no sale be made, the owner loses only the dollar paid for registration fee and for advertising. Thus our people are supplied with a cheap and reliable agency for the sale of their lands. It will be borne in mind that one of the most important and prominent duties imposed by the law on the Department is the collection and publication of statistics and other imformation in relation to our state, and it is therefore fit and proper that the Department should be required under proper restrictions, to offer homes to such, as through its agency, may be induced to come among us. Now that the work of the Department in its various branches is organized, it is its purpose to devote such means and time as it may command, to the matter of immigration.

It is the policy of the Board not to encourage an influx of a floating, thriftless population. We want no loafers. We want no idlers. We need no common laborers. *We want neighbors.* We want those men who can bring sufficient capital, either in character or money, or both, to buy a home, and thus identify themselves with us, and aid in building up our State.

The correspondence of this office shows there are thousands of such men, throughout the North, and especially in England and Scotland, who are anxious to come to this State. But whatever advantages and attractions it may present, whatever may be our efforts to induce them to come, it is all fruitless until our land-owners offer them homes at fair, living rates. The Englishman or Scotchman, before he abandons his present home, however humble or unsatifactory, must know where he is to find another, and have at least an idea of its approximate cost. The industrial interests of those two counties especially, are greatly depressed at present, with no prospect of early relief, and its effects are peculiarly severe on those engaged in agriculture. Of the thousands now coming to this country, large numbers are settling in the State of Texas, and letters received by the Commissioner, enquiring for lands in our State, induces the belief that had we lands to offer at fair prices we would receive a liberal share of these immigrants.

The descriptions furnished the Commissioner, with the price, will be forwarded to our agents in Europe for information of those desiring to come to the State. Hence, those wishing to place their lands on the market would do well to have them registered at once. We have over 200,000 acres registered, and some of the lands have already been sold. Letters of enquiry from all parts of our own, and many foreign countries, are being constantly received.

The Commissioner earnestly solicits correspondence with our citizens on this subject. Write sor any desired information, and send for blanks.

L. L. POLK.

What a Woman Can Do.

As a wife and mother she can make or mar the fortune and happiness of her husband and children. By her thrift, prudence, and good management, she can secure to her partner and herself a competency in old age. By her tender care she can often restore him to good health. By her counsel and her love she can win him from bad company, if temptation, in an evil hour, has led him astray. She can do as much as man, perhaps even more, to degrade him, if she chooses to do it. As a wife she can ruin her husband by extravagance and folly; by want of affection she can make an outcast of a man who might otherwise have become a good member of society. She can bring bickerings and strife into what has been a happy house-hold. She can become an instrument of evil instead of an angel of good. As a mother her words and her ways should be kind, loving and good. If she reproves, her langauge should be choice and refined. The true mother rules by the laws of kindness, and to her children the word "mother" is synonymous with everything pure, sweet, and beautiful.

The Baptists in North Carolina.

Mr. John E. Ray, Secretary of the Baptist Sunday School Board, has sent us a copy of the proceedings of the 49th annual meeting of the Baptist State Convention, at Oxford.—From the report of the President Jacob S. Allen, of the Sunday School Board, we take the following: Number of schools in operation during the year 1878, 600; number of new schools organized in 1879, more than 40; total number of schools, 630. Number of churches this side the Blue Ridge, 729; number of churches without schools, 200; number of communicants in the 720 churches, 73,000; number of attendants in the 640 Sunday Schools, less than 40,000; of these not more than one fifth of them are professing Christians, which leaves of the church members who are not regular attendants upon the Sunday Schools 65,000. The white Baptist Association in North Carolina number 29, with 464 ministers. The whole number of churches in the Associations is 736, having about 75,500 communicants.

The Cherokees.

ST. LOUIS, December 20.—W. P. Adair, cheif and lawyer of the Cherokee Indians, has arrived here with a delegation from his nation en route to Washington. He says the delegation is instructed by the council of the nation to oppose any change of government over them, and to collect from the government a very large sum of money due the Cherokees for land in Indian Territory, &c. He also says there are not ten Indians in the entire nation who favor territorial government over them; that it will be opposed by all civilized tribes, even to the employment of physical force. There are 38 nations and tribes and parts of whom would join in opposition to the proposed from of goverment; that they can raise 15,000 soldiers, good fighting men, most of whom fought on both sides in the late war, and in case of rupture there would be a terrible scene of bloodshed on the borders.

A Disgraceful Row in a Church in Pittsburg Pennsylvania.

NEW YORK, December 22.—A special from Pittsburg, Pa., says: The people of this city are in a fever of excitement to-day over a fistical fight which took place in the First Reformed Presbyterian church last night. Some weeks ago the congregation voted for a pastor, Rev. Nevin Woodside receiving 167 votes against 116 for other candidates. A majority of the trustees were totally opposed to Woodside, and charged that his election was the result of illegal votes. A majority of the congregation were determined that Woodside should be their pastor, especially as the call was sustained by the Presbytery. An appeal was taken to the Synod, and since then there have been bitter quarrels among the members. The Woodside faction triumphed over its enemies, and on one occasion, notwithstanding the existence of an injunction restraining Woodside from preaching until the appeal was decided, gained admission to the church by strategy, held the place all day, and listened to a sermon by the pastor in the evening. Last night the quarrel culminated in a free fight. There were rumors during the day that serious trouble was brewing. Both factions were present in full force, and there was a large attendance of outsiders, attracted by the prospects of a row. The trouble began early. Woodside walked to the pulpit to preach, but his opponents had another clergyman whom they wished to preach. Both parties waxed hot and excited, the spectators gave vent to their feelings in remarks designed to encourage their favorite. The trustees and Sunday school teachers took sides, and shouted excitedly. One of the parsons assayed to mount the rostrum. He was siezed by his antagonists and roughly hustled from the steps. This led to a general fight. It was the thickest around the altar, bnt all over the church was heard the sound of blows. Many of the women screamed and fainted, but some of the stronger-minded encouraged the combatants with cheers. Two or three of the males took advantage of the confusion to settle old scores between themselves. For a quarter of an hour the battle raged furiously, heads were punched, eyes were blackened, arms were broken and women knocked down. The yells and screams were frightful. The police were called in, and after some difficulty succeeded in quelling thd riot. Several arrests were made.

The church this morning presents a sorry appearance. Pews are broken, remnants of gas globes strew the floor, hymn books and bibles are scattered in all directions, as missiles, and a large quantity of hair pins and bangs have been gathered up. The utmost indignation prevails in church circles. Matters will be investigated by the Presbytery, and it is expected that there will be some clerical suspensions. The rival pastors were in the thickest of the fray.

Think of these Words.

Life, young man, is what you make it. Many a youngster who was born with a silver spoon in his mouth, has been glad enough to lay bean soup from a delf dish with a powter ladle before he descended into a pauper's grave. A wise man has said; Honor and worth from no condition rise: act well your part, there all the honor lies." There you have the whole philosophy of life and living compressed into few words. Act well your part. Be you sure, no one else can or will act it for you.

God never created a loafer. No child was ever born in this world to become a loafer. He is a creation of man, largely assisted by the Devil in the manufacture. He is to humanity what the sloth is among beasts, or better still, a stagnant pool among living waters. He is the impersonation of utter stagnation. All that may be good or manly in his nature is stagnant, and he is not one whit more useful in and to the world than an Egyptian mummy. He just exists and nothing more. When he dies we know it not, for he sinks out of sight and leaves no ripple to show where he disappeared. We simply miss him from his accustomed dry-goods box or chair at the tavern corner, and that is all. And we much doubt if he is more useful dead than when living. His flesh is so impregnated with indolence that it is too lazy to rot and therefore worthless for manure. Young man, be ye not like unto one of these, but work, work, work your way through the world, into the confidence of honorable men, into the affections of a children-blessed home, and it may be into honors and riches beyond your present wildest dreams, so that, when death comes to you in your honored old age, and you sink contented in it as to a place of rest, the tears of the community will water your grave, and the people with one voice cry out, "A good man has fallen in the land this day."

A New Party in Tennessee.

A Nashville dispatch says the "low-tax Democrats" of the Tennessee Legislature have held two caucuses and determined that they would bolt from the Democratic party, and to that end will meet again in caucus next Monday night to perfect the organization of the new party by appointing State executive committees and arranging for appointment of committees in the different counties. They assert that the entire press, with two exceptions, merchants and bankers, the railroads and moneyed men generally, are opposed to them, and that they have a tough battle before them, and they would be forced to establish a "low-tax" daily paper in Nashville. The "low-tax" Democrats favor the payment of milage, capital and agricultural bonds, amounting to over $2,000,000, and the repudiation of remainder of the State debt.

A New Use for Tobacco Stems.

A correspondent writing from Speyer, in the Palatinate, reports that of late buyers have made their appearance in that locality purchasing large quantities of tobacco stems. It is reported that these stems are exported to England, where they are used by pigeon raisers. The stems are split, and thus are used in building the nests of the pigeons, which are thereby kept free from vermin. When it is considered that there are clubs of pigeon fanciers in England, numbering each one hundred members and upward, and considering that each member owns from ten to fifteen pairs of pigeons or more, it appears plain that large quantities of tobacco stems my be required to provide the birds with the material for their nests, and much more will be needed if the fanciers of these birds in this country should come to the conclusion to provide them with nests of the same material.—*Tobacco Plant.*

THE GEORGIA MINES.—There has been a surprising development of the gold fields of Georgia. From a yield of $100,000 in bullion four years ago, the yield is now over $1,000,000 per annum, and is rapidly increasing. New mines are being opened and new veins discovered. The mining operations extend from Oglethorpe and Wilkes on the right, to the Alabama line on the left, leaving little doubt that the whole of upper Georgia is rich with gold-bearing quartz.

Singular Dispensation of Providence.

Mrs Baggerly, widow of the late Andrew Baggerly, died November 4th, aged about sixty years. Her daughter, Mrs Maden, died Nov. 6th, aged twenty seven, having, lest an infant two months before. The funeral of the mother and daughter was attended by a large concourse Friday, Nov. 7th. The graves of both mother and daughter were filled up at the same time. Two days after, Mary M., four years and five months old, a child of the daughter went alone to the graveyard and was found there playing about her mother's grave—was taken back to the house by force, took sick refused medicine, wanted to die and go to her mother. She died the next week.—*Statesville American.*

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1879.

[Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1880.

$1.50 A YEAR.

The Press will enter its twenty-eighth (28th) volume on January 1st, 1880.

New twelve months cash subscribers, commencing in November or December, will receive their papers from date to end of 1880 for $1.50.

Now is the time to subscribe. Next year will be an exciting one in the politics of the country, and it will be our endeavor to make the Press more interesting and entertaining than ever.

If sufficient encouragement be received, various improvements will be made.

Persons wishing to act as Agents will hear something to their advantage, if they write us at once.

Send for instructions and terms.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

Salem, N. C., Nov. 18, 1879.

Better Luck Another Year.

[By the late W. Gilmore Simms.]

Oh! never sink 'neath Fortune's frown,
But brave her with a shout of cheer,
And dont her fairly—face her down—
She's only stern to those who fear;
Here's "Better luck another year!"
Another year!

Aye, better luck another year!
We'll have her smile instead of sneer—
A thousand smiles for every tear,
With home made glad and goodly cheer,
And better luck another year—
Another year!

The damsel Fortune still denies
The plea that yet delights her ear;
'Tis but our manhood that she tries,
She's coy to those who doubt and fear,
She'll grant the suit another year!
Another year!

Here's "Better luck another year!"
She now denies the golden prize;
But spite of frown and scorn and sneer,
Be firm, and we will win and wear
With home made glad and goodly cheer,
In better luck another year!
Another year! Another year!

The New Year.

The indications are that times will be more flourishing and this country more prosperous than for a number of years past.

The farmers, mechanics, merchants and all seem to be taking courage and are hopeful for the future.

This section of North Carolina is at least not retrograting, though slow the progress may be. More spirit of improvement seems to be manifest throughout Western North Carolina.

Again, with our best wishes, we tender the compliments of the season,—a happy New Year to all.

The Roads.

As the Railroad fever seems to be rather cooling down, would it not be well for the attention of this community to be directed to the making of good wagon roads, or improving those already branching out in various directions from the two towns.

Having conversed with a number of persons upon the subject, the idea of good turnpike or McAdimized roads, in the direction of Clemmonsville, Huntsville and Mt. Airy, for a beginning as an experiment, would be of great benefit to both towns, as it would have the tendency of very much facilitating transportation of produce, &c.

Should the Yadkin Valley Railroad be constructed and give us the go-by, would it not be well to think seriously about improving the wagon roads at the earliest possible time.

With all due deference to the opinion of others, we submit these hastily thrown together remarks for due consideration.

News Items.

Senator Houston, of Alabama, died a few days since.——During the year there were 28,165 deaths in New York city. Births, 25,332.——The late William Niblo bequeathed $150,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association of New York.——Wm. A. Vanderbilt gave his relations on Long Island $20,000 in Christmas presents.——The Republican National Convention meets in Chicago in June next.——The Hood relief fund has reached nearly $11,000.——Destructive floods have again visited portions of Europe.——3,000 bales of cotton burnt in Baltimore a few days since.

—The South Carolina Legislature adjourned after a session of thirty days, during which upwards of three hundred acts were passed.

Let our members of the Legislature follow the example of South Carolina and have short sessions. Thirty days is long enough.

—The *State Journal*, a Democratic paper, by John Spelman, Esq., has made its appearance, the first number of which has been received. Mr. Spelman has made his mark heretofore, editorially, and the *State Journal*, no doubt, will be a valuable acquisition to the press of the State.

The Maine Muddle.

As we expected, the Supreme Court of Maine has decided against the Governor and his Council. It may be possible that the Governor was too precise in his constructions of the law, but he most certainly had the letter of the law on his side. The following from the New York *Herald*, will explain the decision of the Court:

The error of Governor Garcelon and his Council consisted in regarding every minute provision as mandatory and absolute, even though it defeated the main purpose of ascertaining for what candidates the votes were actually cast. The Court says that the constitution "does not aim at depriving the people of their right of suffrage, of their right of representation, for formal errors, but aims at avoiding such a result. Where the constitutional requirement has not been fully or has been defectively executed by the town officers it is in aid of the constitutional provision to supply the omission or deficiency as nearly as may be." This is the hinge of the dispute, and the action of the Governor and Council is not sustained by the Court. The Court so far affirms the constitutionality of the act of 1877 as to make it the duty of the Governor and Council to act in pursuance of it in trying to find the true result of the voting when the returns are defective and mere formalities.

The Governor and Council assumed that a local return was fatally defective if not signed by a majority of the Aldermen of a city. The Court condemns this assumption. It states what is undoubtedly the correct view, that while a majority of the Aldermen is necessary to constitute a quorum a majority of that quorum suffices to make their action legal. It was not necessary that the returns from the cities should be signed by a majority of the Aldermen, as the Governor and Council assumed, but only by a majority of those present, if a sufficient number were present to form a quorum.

The Negroes in Indiana.—The reporter of the Indianapolis *Sentinel* paid a visit to the miserable quarters of some of the colored people who emigrated from this State to Indiana, and says:

It is a well-known fact that a large portion of the negro immigrants from North Carolina are sick with scarlet fever or diphtheria. The large number of negroes who arrived yesterday can only add to their misery, and now the half-starved, poorly clad and desolate people, with miserable shelter, rude benches for beds and coffee sacks for cover, begin to realize the serious outlook, and their consultations are full of sad meaning.

—Scribner's Monthly for January is a useful and instructive number. Commencing with an article on the "U. S. Life Saving Service," fully illustrated, it continues to give articles of rare merit, such as "Success in Small Tourists," "Young Artists Life in New York," "Acadians of Louisiana," and a full compliment of poems and stories of interest to all.

—Messrs. Parnell, Dillon and Davitt, Irish agitators, arrived in New York on Friday last. They were well received. Mr. Parnell will remain in America until he is summoned home, and will visit all the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

St. Nicholas.—The Christmas number of St. Nicholas came up to all expectations, and the number sold was enormous. This bright periodical for the young is unsurpassed any where.

—Gen. Grant passed through Greensboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, stopping only a few minutes in Charlotte. The *Observer* says: The party consists of Gen. and Mrs. Grant, Col. and Mrs. Fred. Grant, Gen. and Mrs. Sheridan, Miss Kittie S. Felt, of Galena, Mr. Byron Andrews, correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, with three or four servants, including Gen. Grant's Japanese cook. Their car is supplied with all the conveniences of a dwelling, so that it is not necessary for them to leave it until they reach Savannah, at which point they will take a boat for Fernandina, whence they will sail to Florida Keys and thence to Cuba. After leaving Cuba they will go to Mexico, where, one of the party remarked, Gen. Grant will remain throughout the winter.—*Star.*

—A special dispatch from Bismark, D. T. dated December, 30th says: "Dave Hall, John Gallaghor and a man called Missouri were frozen to death on the Northern Pacific Railroad Extension on the 24th. They were walking in from Bad Lands. It is feared many others have met the same fate. The thermometer has averaged 15 deg. below zero for two weeks. Trains are blockaded and all business on the Northern Pacific is at a standstill.

—Supreme Court met in Raleigh, on Monday.

The Progress of a Year.

Since the 1st of January, 1879, the United States have made remarkable progress in every line of material development. It is true that the preparations for the results realized during the year just closed have extended over all the years since 1873—all the years, in other words, during which we were doing penance for the follies of the past and unloading the accumulated debts and burdens of the long period of inflated values and speculative prices consequent upon the excitements and costs of war, and the evils and stimulations of a false and illusive currency. In those years of privation, of restricted business and enforced economies, we were liquidating our debts, bringing back our currency to a specie basis, and polishing up our tools for a general resumption of industry. In 1879 began the fruition of all these toilsome and difficult but necessary processes. We resumed specie payments and resumed industry at the same time. The recovery has appeared to be almost magical in its suddenness to those who have not watched the long antecedent labors by which alone this resumption of prosperity could be insured in permanency and solidity. It is certainly a solid and substantial restoration of the country as we look back at what has been already done in the short space of a single year. Every sort of trade and industry has recovered its tone and its hopefulness, and is urged forward by the positive expectation of reward and profit. The country is upon its feet once more. It no longer sits expectant, but presses onward with every muscle in full play, upon the race in which it feels the assurance that it has no competitor which need be dreaded. During the civil war we spent four thousand millions of dollars, and Europe hastily concluded that we had reached the culminating point in our destinies. But the United States are at peace today, and have converted all their swords into plow-shares and pruning-hooks, while Europe groans under an annual burden of $1,000,000,000 spent in the maintenance of armies and navies. Since 1860, "the peace of Europe" has cost $27,000,000,000 in money to maintain it, while from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 men are annually withdrawn from productive industries in order to be trained in the arts of destruction. If these men could earn by the labor of their hands an average of $300 a year, as able-bodied men do in this country, the losses to Europe by its prodigious armaments since 1860 will have exceeded thirty billions of money, equal to the entire valuation of the United States, according to the census of 1870. These figures afford a clew to the sufferings and distresses of Europe as soon as an unprosperous year visits that continent, and to the anxiety with which crops and seasons are watched there. The United States have no need to feel these anxieties. Their territory is too broad, their climate too various, their soil too responsive to the touch of husbandry. Seven years of Egyptian famine would not destroy us, while one year of short crops in Europe makes every country there our debtor for provisions. During the year just closed every section of the land has profited by these extraordinary and imperative demands. The South, with but 20 per cent. of the population, has furnished 22 per cent. of the most enormous bulk of exportations ever sent forth from our shores. The farmers all the land through have made money and are rapidly paying their debts. All sorts of manufacturing industries are returning to full work with advancing wages. Mining has been pushed to a greater extent than ever, and has uniformly prospered throughout the year. It is estimated that the dividends on the stocks of companies have during the year afforded a very large addition for re-investment as part of the permanent capital of the country. The cotton crop has yielded largely in excess of previous years. The business of the banks has increased more than 50 per cent. over last year, and the exchanges are now nearly as large as in 1872, without making any deductions for the differences between the two years in values and the purchasing power of money. All these are substantial evidences of the progress made by the country during the year 1879. Industry and trade have acquired such a momentum and rest upon such a firm basis that we may reasonably expect a continued progress and development during the present year. Do not substantial blessings of this sort call for a proper recognition on the part of the people? Do they not make it the public duty to secure the moral and political fruitions of these great material resources upon such a basis that we may be sure that our children will enjoy them? May we not increase our wealth and cement our powers by cultivating the same breadth in public and political charity that we cultivate in acres of crops? Our wealth is worth little to us if we are in continual danger of spending it in cutting one another's throats, or in strife and bickerings which keep us ever on the fringe of civil war. New Year's Day, which occurs tomorrow, is a good one on which to "turn over a new leaf." Let us do this not only in our private charities of thought and purse, but our public ones also, and see how much we can add to our material resources and to the country's wealth by learning how to love our neighbors as ourselves. Peace on earth and goodwill towards men means that, quite as much as it means the disbanding of great standing armies and the return of the soldier to the plow-handle.—*Baltimore Sun Dec. 30th.*

STATE NEWS.

—Emancipation day was celebrated at Raleigh by the colored people. Gov. Jarvis made a speech. Sundry colored men made speeches.

—We are glad to learn from the Chapel Hill *Ledger* that Rev. Dr. Charles Phillips is improving very rapidly at his new quarters in New York.

—The Tarboro *Southerner* says they are catching shad in Pamlico river. This is rather early, but as shad has not the privilege of reading Blum's almanac how can it tell it is December?—*Greensboro Beacon.*

—A stalk of tobacco, eight feet in height, is shown in the Agricultural Museum. It was sent from Granville county. The diameter of the stalk is an inch and a half.—*Hale's Weekly.*

—Governor Jarvis has ordered special terms of Duplin and Sampson Superior Courts. The former will convene on the fourth Monday in January and the latter the third Monday in January. Judge Gilmer will preside at both.

—Wilmington *Star:* Last week Mathews Jones, of Gates county, aged 65 years, married his fifth wife, a young girl aged 16 years, his fourth wife being dead only three weeks on the day of his marriage.

—Raleigh *Observer* of Thursday: Ed. B. Englehard becomes principal clerk in the State Department in the stead of Capt. Dudley. Capt. Dudley will enter upon the discharge of his duties as Private Secretary to Governor Jarvis to-day.

—The Raleigh *Observer* of Tuesday: About 150 exodusters from Kinston LaGrange, Falling Creek and Rocky Mount went North last night by the midnight train. Accommodations on the Atlantic Road had to be refused to many because their baggage could not be stored.

—Dr. Wm. Little, of Raleigh, is dead, aged 41. The *Observer* says: "Dr. Little was, in 1868, elected health officer of the city. He was president of the Raleigh Academy of Medicine, a vice-president and afterwards secretary of the North Carolina Medical Society, and was at the time of his death physician to the penitentiary."

—The president of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company has favored us with a copy of the report for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30. The revenue amounted to $10,492, being $1,900 over that of the previous year. The number of vessels passing through were 1,291, and the number of passengers 3,298. The canal is advertised for sale on the 15th of January.

Through Swannanoa Tunnel.—The inspection [of the convicts] being over, the car was again mounted, and the the long, deep eastern approach of the tunnel entered. The engine halted at the mouth to allow the track to be cleared of all incumbrances of dump cars, etc. Naptha torches were lit and hung to the sides of the coach and engine. Far in the depths of the tunnel could be seen the twinkling lights of the workmen. Elsewhere was dark that could be felt. At one minute and a half to twelve, the signal was given to go ahead, and the engine plunged into the bowels of the mountain. Every voice was hushed. Nothing was heard but the slow cut off of the engine, and the grinding of wheels upon its hard and rock-based bed, Very slowly and cautiously the train moved along; minutes grew to preternatural length; interest was excited to painful anxiety, and the consummation of the sublime achievement impressed every mind. At length the light of the western opening was seen. Just before it was reached three hearty cheers were given for Maj. Wilson; and as the train emerged, three rousing ones for the glorious old county of Buncombe whose territory we had entered; the first passenger from the east through this sublime highway.—*Recorder.*

—Col. Buford, President of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, has made his report, from which we gather the following items: The net earnings of the Richmond & Danville and Piedmont Railroads are $540,520 40. The North Carolina Railroad is leased at an annual rental of $260,000. The income derived from that road directly is as follows: Earnings from freights, $317,647.21; from passengers, $204,302 33; malls and miscellaneous, $39,314 81; total earnings, $561,264 35. The running expenses, &c., amount to $337,170-95, leaving a profit of $224,093 40, being $35,906.60 less than the rental paid. We presume this deficiency is more than counterbalanced by the increased business of the Richmond & Danville Railroad, which is stated above. The receipts of the Salem Branch are $39,241.46; the expenses $21,454.47; the net profit $17,786.-99. The entire lines gives a clear net profit of $187,565.23, which is an increase over the previous year of $252,399.76. In other words the lines lost $75,000 the previous year. We suppose the change is due to the business boom.—*Raleigh Observer.*

—Rev. Dr. Deems sailed form New York last week for a six months' tour through Europe and the East.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Of Christmas trees proper about 1,500,000 were delivered in New York city during the fortnight before Christmas.

—During the year 1879 one hundred and one men were hanged and seventy-four were lynched in the United States.

—Washington, December 29.—Eighteen cases of small-pox are reported in the city to-day.

—Up to January 2d, 800 colored people of all ages and sexes have arrived in Indiana from North Carolina.

—There is a bill before the South Carolina Legislature to establish a Department of Agriculture. The revenue for its support is to be from a license tax of $500 on fertilizer manufacturers. The bill has passed its second reading in the Senate. [Adjourned and bill passed.]

—Edison is said to have perfected his electric light. It will be cheaper than gas, or even oil, and the machinery for its manufacture of the simplest and most inexpensive kind. Since the perfection of the invention gas stock has fallen considerably in New York.

—A Constantinople dispatch dated December 26, says: "A Mussulman priest has been sentenced to death for assisting to translate the Bible into the Turkish language. Sir Austin Layard, the British embassador, has demanded the priest's release, and it is believed that Germany will support the demand."

Why He did not Cross.—Gen. Joseph E. Johnson was lately in Raleigh and a gentleman asked him rather pointedly why the Southern army did not take Washington after the first battle of Manassas. Rising on his tip toes, he replied: "There were two reasons—myself and the Potomac River. I had reached that age when I knew that an American soldier could not ford a river a mile wide and eighteen feet deep."—*Raleigh News.*

Edison Electric Light Stock.—The stock of the Edison Electric Light Company is divided into 3,000 shares, whose par value is $100 each. This makes the nominal capital $300,000. A great majority is held it is said by not more than ten men. The company has bought of Mr. Edison the right to introduce and continue his invention throughout the western hemisphere. It is said that he has reserved half of the right in England. The right on the European continent has been sold separately. Officers of the company in New York say that Edison has been well taken care of in the contract made with him.

Terrible Rail Road Accident.—The Telegraph reports from London, England, dated Dec. 29th, gives an account of a most horrible accident on the North British R. R., at 4 o'clock that morning, by which 300 lives were lost. The train had just left Edinburg and fell through a bridge, falling 99 feet before reaching the water, which was 45 feet deep. There was about 300 passengers on the train besides the Company's work hands, and not one escaped to tell how the accident happened. The bridge was new, and was thought to be a wonderful master-piece of skill and strength.

—The Atlanta *Constitution* says: The old year was prolific in disasters. A gale in February sunk 13 vessels of the Gloucester fishing fleet, and drowned 143 men. The steamship Borussia foundered at sea last month and over 200 lives were lost. A gale in May in Kansas, and one in July in Massachusetts caused 60 deaths. A flood in Hungary, last March, did $3,000,000 of damage and destroyed 900 lives, while in a flood in Spain over a thousand persons were drowned, and property destroyed to the extent of $6,000,000. Of railroad accidents, Michigan furnished one that killed 15 persons and wounded 31 more, and Scotland the recent disaster near Dundee.

Overwork.

Mr. Spurgeon, the famous London preacher, whose tabernacle has drawn such a succession of delighted crowds, has broken down, it is feared irreparably, and now lies seriously ill at Mentone, Italy, his health gone and his spirits under a terrible cloud. The verdict in his case must be overwork, too much mental excitement, too great persistence in intellectual and moral strain. Mr. Charles Hadden Spurgeon was born at Lelvedon, Essexshire, June 19, 1834, and he lacks six months yet of being forty-six years old—of attaining the age, in other words, when orators should be about in their prime. But Mr. Spurgeon has burnt the candle at both ends, and hence has broken down before maturity. He began to preach and exhort when but little over sixteen, was in charge of a congregation at eighteen, and famous at twenty.

Profitable Patients.

The most wonderful and marvellous success, in cases where persons are sick and wasting away from a condition of miserableness, that no one knows what ails them, (profitable patients for doctors,) is obtained by the use of Hop Bitters. They begin to cure from the first dose and keep it up until perfect health and strength is restored. Whoever is afflicted in this way need not suffer, when they can get Hop Bitters. See other column.

I. W. DURHAM,
PRACTICAL
Marble-Worker
AND DEALER IN
MONUMENTS
AND
TOMBSTONES.
WINSTON, N. C.

Write for Price List and Designs.
March 21—26-12—1 year.

LADIES
LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

Black and Colored
CASHMERES!
—ALPACAS—
AT ALL PRICES.
VARIOUS STYLES OF
WORSTEDS.
TRIMMING SILKS
AND SATINS.
LARGE LOT
HANDSOME PRINTS.
Bleached and Brown Cotton,
AT ALL PRICES.
SCARFS, GLOVES, KERCHIEFS, CORSETS, SHAWLS, FLANNEL VESTS, PLAIN AND COLORED FLANNEL, LACE AND BUTTON SHOES, various qualities,
and many other nice Goods, just received at
CARTER, RIVES & CO'S,
MAIN STREET,
Opposite Merchant's Hotel,
WINSTON, N. C.
October 30, 1879.—44.

Pay Your Corporation Taxes and Save Cost.

AFTER the 10th day of January, 1880 there will be cost added to all unpaid corporation taxes, and the same placed in the hands of the officer with authority to collect the same.
L. N. CLINARD,
Salem, N. C., Dec. 10, '79. Sec'y & Treas.

VALUABLE TRUTHS.

If you are suffering from poor health, or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer, for
Hop Bitters will Cure You.
If you are a minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties or a mother, worn out with care and work, or if you are simply ailing; if you feel weak and lifeless, or a maiden, worn if you feel weak and disspirited, without clearly knowing why,
Hop Bitters will Restore You.
If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your everyday duties; or a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work,
Hop Bitters will Strengthen You.
If you are young, and suffering from any indiscretion, or are growing too fast, as is often the case,
Hop Bitters will Relieve You.
If you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating,
Hop Bitters is What You Need.
If you are old, and your pulse is feeble, your nerves unsteady, and your faculties waning,
Hop Bitters will give you New Life and Vigor.
Hop Cough Cure is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children.
The Hop Pad for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. It is perfect. Ask Druggists.
D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistable cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.
All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. Rochester, N. Y.

PIANOS & ORGANS
FROM FACTORY TO PURCHASER.
EVERY MAN HIS OWN AGENT
Luddon & Bates' Grand Introduction Sale continued until Nov. 1, 1880. Only sale of the kind ever successfully carried out in America. 5,000 superb instruments at factory rates for introduction and advertisement. New system of selling: In Agents' Hands. Instruments shipped direct from Factory to purchaser. Middleman's profits saved. Agent's retail sale. Only house both selling on this plan. PIANOS, 7 oct. $125, 7½ oct. $135 Square Grands, $227. ORGANS, 2 stops, $37½ 13 stops, $71½ 13 stops, Mirror Top Case, $85. Warranted, durable, 6 years guarantee, 15 days test trial. Purchasers choice from ten leading makers and 200 different styles. Join this gigantic club of 5,000 purchasers and secure an instrument at wholesale rates. Special terms to Music Teachers, Churches, and Pastors. Address for Introduction Sale circulars,
LUDDEN & BATES, Savannah, Ga.

Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the
Throat and Lungs,
such as Coughs, Colds,
Whooping Cough,
Bronchitis, Asthma,
and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. Cherry Pectoral always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

STOVES—STOVES—STOVES

THE UNEDRSIGNED has the largest and most complete assortment of
COOKING STOVES
AND
HEATING STOVES
ever offered in this market and at greatly REDUCED PRICES.
Stove Pipes and Fixtures
always on hand.
ROOFING AND GUTTERING
promptly attended to. A general assortment of
TIN WARE,
Wholesale and Retail, always to be found at the "BIG COFFEE POT." Prices to suit the times.
J. E. MICKEY.
Salem N. C., Oct. 21, 1878.

AT THE
CEDAR COVE NURSERIES,
In Great Variety,
A large stock of Nursery grown APPLE, PEAR AND PEACH TREES of all sizes and ages.
GRAPE VINES, STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS.
Largest stock in the County.
Open to the inspection of visitors at all times.
I intend to sell as cheap as trees can be grown and on some stock below the cost of production. I will prove this to any one on a trial order. Correspondence solicited. Address
N. W. CRAFT,
Red Plains, Yadkin Co., N. C.
August 14, 1879.—33-tf.

1847. 1879.
—ESTABLISHED 1847.—

HEADQUARTERS OF
SANTA CLAUS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his patrons and the public generally, that he is still occupying
THE OLD STAND,
Opposite the Public Square,
SALEM, N. C.,
and calls attention to the fact that he is just in receipt of a large and finely assorted stock of
CHRISTMAS & HOLIDAY GOODS,
such as
FANCY ARTICLES, BOHEMIAN AND OTHER FINE GLASSWARE,
TOYS, DOLLS, CAMES,
in fact everything calculated to please the little ones.
Christmas Tree Ornaments
A SPECIALTY.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS AND NUTS.
All kinds of plain and French CANDIES.
All candies warranted STRICTLY PURE, being of my own manufacture.
Prices to suit the times. Buyers will do well to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Very respectfully,
P. W. MILLER.
Salem, N. C., Nov. 27, 1879.

NOTICE.

FORSYTH COUNTY:

Having qualified as Administrator *de bonis non*, with the will annexed, of the late Mary Denke, on the 26th day of November, 1879: NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said Mary Denke, to make immediate payment and settlement to me, or the claims will be put in the hands of an officer for collection. And all persons having claims against said estate will present them to me lawfully authenticated, on or before the 1st day of January, 1881, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

N. S. COOK,
Public Adm'r of Forsyth County.
This 26th day of Nov., 1879.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,
MEBANESVILLE, N. C.

IS now pre-eminent among Southern Boarding Schools for boys.

The 171st Session ending December 17, 1879, has been the most prosperous in the 86 years of the School's history.

The 172d Session will begin January 14, 1880. Board $12 per month. Tuition $50 per Session. For Catalogue giving full particulars, Address, Maj. R. BINGHAM.
Dec. 20. 4w Superintendent.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby forbidden to trespass in any manner upon the lands of the undersigned, or remove anything whatever from the land, unless first having permission from the undersigned.

COOPER & HENDRICKS.
December 9, 1879. tf.

Geo. B. Everitt,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
WINSTON, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of the Eighth Judicial District, in the Supreme Court, and in the Federal Courts.

OFFICE in the one occupied by the late Col. Masten.

☞ All business intrusted to my care shall receive prompt attention.

We know Mr. Everitt well; he is an accomplished gentleman and a good lawyer, and we cheerfully recommend him as such to the citizens of Forsyth.
Judge R. P. Dick, Hon. W. N. H. Smith, W. H. Bailey, C. S. Hauser, S. C. C. 34-tf

THE DAILY NEWS,
PUBLISHED BY THE
NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY,
Raleigh, N. C.
CASH—INVARABLY IN ADVANCE.
DAILY EDITION

One copy one year	$5.00
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" " three months,	2.00
WEEKLY EDITION, one year,	1.00

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DAILY, PUBLISHED BY WM. H. BERNARD
Wilmington, N. C.
Rates of Subscription in advance:

One copy one year (postage paid,)	$7.00
" " six months, " "	4.00
" " three months, " "	2.00
" " one month	1.00

The People's Press.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements. Office hours from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M., during the week, and on Sunday from 7 to 8 A. M.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday at 4.00. p. m. Due every day, except Sunday, by 10:50 p. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek. Closes every day except Sunday, at 6:30, a. m. Due every day except Sunday, at 3, p. m.

DANBURY, via Winston, Flat Branch, Sedge Garden, Germanton and Walnut Cove. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:30, a. m. Due every day, except Sunday by 3, p. m.

HUNTSVILLE, via Lewisville and Panther Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 10, a. m.

RICHMOND HILL, via Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend. Closes Monday and Friday at 6:30 a. m. Due Tuesday and Saturday by 2, p. m.

FRIEDBERG Mail closes every Tuesday and Friday at 6.30, A. M. Due Wednesday and Saturday by 8 A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

LOCAL ITEMS.

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

☞ SUBSCRIBE FOR THE PRESS. ☜

—The Christmas trade was very good.

—Shaksperean Calendars at the Salem Bookstore.

—O. H. Blocker, Special Revenue Agent, was in town on Sunday last.

—A splendid assortment of Toy Books at the Salem Bookstore.

—W. H. Hall, of this place, killed two hogs weighing 318 and 385 lPs.

—The Register of Deeds issued 26 marriage licenses during December.

—CHUFA—A bushel to dispose of. Call at the Salem Bookstore.

—Broadbay township will vote again on the Stock Law on Saturday, February 10th.

—A Leap Year hop will be given by the young ladies of Winston on the 29th of February!

—The Misses Holt and Miss Williamson were the guests of Miss Loula Fries, during the holidays.

☞ A No. 5 Washington hand press, in good order, for sale at the PRESS office.

—Christmas Day was rainy, but the home enjoyments were even more satisfactory than ever before.

—RUSTLESS OATS.—Rustless Winter Oats—inquire at the Salem Bookstore.

—Arcadia township, Davidson county, adjoining Forsyth, will vote on the Stock law shortly.

—Wm. Ebert, of this county, killed three fine hogs weighing 466, 441 and 436 lbs.

—A new tobacco factory will soon be in operation in Winston, Messrs. P. W. Dalton, W. L. Cooper and Lee Hendrix, proprietors.

—From Monday, January 5th, the General Road Law will be in force, having been adopted by the Commissioners at their session on Monday last.

—FLORAL ADVERTISING CARDS at the Bookstore. Printed at the most reasonable rates.

—The Week of Prayer is observed by all the churches in Salem and Winston. The subjects for every evening were published in our last issue.

—Capt. Crouse was the recipient of a fine gold pen from the Salem Amateur Band, as a token of esteem and thanks for assisting them in their musical efforts.

—Beautiful FLORAL and MOTTO PANEL PICTURES, suitable for framing for Wall or Mantel. Also FANCY BOOK MARKS, for sale at the Salem Bookstore.

—Rev. E. Rondthaler's last letter to his Bible Class appears this week. It should have been published sooner, but was mislaid. The entire series of seven letters will appear in neat book form in a short time.

—Winston Post Office has been fitted up with a patent arrangement of lock boxes, money order department, general delivery, &c. It is a handsome thing and reflects credit on the enterprise of the worthy postmaster, W. A. Walker.

—AUTOGRAPHS.—A beautiful variety of Autograph Albums at 8, 10, 15, 40, 60 and 75 cents, $1.25 and $1.50. These books are the handsomest we have ever offered at the Salem Bookstore.

—The members of the Board of Directors of the new Circulating Library will please meet at the Citizens Reading Club Rooms on Friday evening next, immediately after the service in the Moravian church.

—We return thanks to our young friend C. E. Shore, of the U. S. Postal Service, on the route from Wilmington to Charleston, for fine oranges and citrons. The fruit was large and delicious. We are pleased to learn that Charlie is getting along finely.

—On Friday, the 26th ult., at a target practice of the Winston Light Infantry our boys did some good shooting. The prizes were two silver cups offered by Capt. G. M. Mathes and R. J. Reynolds, which were won by Messrs. W. B. Fowler and William Fowler, they having made the two best shots.—*Leader.*

—John Crater and wife, of this county, have been married about fifty-five years and are jolly and well-to-do in their old age. Mr. Crater is 81 and his wife 80 years old. They have 27 grandchildren and 20 great-grandchildren. They are quite active yet.

In Nazareth, Pa., there lives an aged couple who have been married sixty years. They never had any children.

—A fine new assortment of Imperial CARTE VISITE, in plain and fancy boxes, with Envelopes to match, at the Bookstore. They are suitable for invitations and can be handsomely printed at reasonable rates at the Salem Printing Office.

—The Elm Street Sunday School held their annual Christmas entertainment in the Moravian chapel on the afternoon of Christmas Day. The exercises gave evidence of careful training. This school is doing much for the children under its charge.

—The following are the elective officers of Salem Lodge, No. 36, I. O. O. F., for the ensuing term:

H. T. Foutch, N. G.
C. E. Crist, V. G.
Jno. Griffith, Rec. Secretary.
J. H. Shultz, Fin. Secretary.
C. Hamlin, Treas.

—On Thursday, Jan. 1st, a 14 months old child of Joseph Tesh, of South Fork township, was burned to death. The mother tied the little one to a chest in order to prevent what really happened. It is supposed a spark must have ignited the child's clothes.

—Last Saturday evening, about 4 o'clock, a student was seen driving from the direction of Yadkin College, in his pretty phaeton and neat little nag, *Nellie*, towards Salem, dressed in his broadcloth. The sun seemed to be too strong for his fair face, and so he had the umbre'la raised till sun-down!—[COM.

—Albert Williams, son of J. P. Williams, living at the "Hairston Palace," in Davidson county, accidentally shot himself fatally while out rabbit hunting. The hammer of his gun struck a stump, which caused the explosion, the charge entering his body, causing death the day it happened.

—The elective officers of Winston Lodge, No. 106, I. O. O. F., for ensuing term are:

J. Q. A. Barham, N. G.
I. H. Nelson, V. G.
S. H. Smith, Secretary.
J. R. Pierce, Treas.

—Fire crackers were freely used in Winston during the holidays, permission having been granted. In Salem the law was enforced by some 6 or 8 special policemen, notwithstanding which the sound of the cracker was heard on our streets, and a "baby-waker" had the audacity to go off as a conclusion to the festivities.

—The question has been asked of us whether walnut trees growing near fruit trees would injure or kill the fruit trees? We have a thrifty walnut tree growing near several fruit trees and all bearing fruit, although one apple tree nearest the walnut is dead. Perhaps some of our fruit men can answer the question more satisfactorily.

—Roll of Honor for the Public Colored School, Salem, N. C., for the week ending December 24th, 1879. *L. T. Reed's School*—Elsie Waugh, Phebe Boner, Kepp Hairston, George Hairston, Harrison Hairston, Wade Walker, Rienzi Galloway. *Leah Dore's School*—Anna Goins, Ann Hege, Octavia Goins, Willie Stedman, John Hege, Peter Waugh, George Green, Peter Watts, Alec Franklin, Aaron Stone.

—The first lecture of the series, Sights in Foreign Lands, by Rev. E. Rondthaer, will be given in the Academy Chapel on Friday evening, January 16th, 1880, the subject being "Sights in England." Tickets for the Course of Five Lectures, $1.00. Single tickets, 25 cents. Children under 15 years half price. Tickets will be on sale on and after Monday, January 12th, at Fries' Store in Salem, and Pfohl & Stockton's, Winston.

—A list of letters remaining in the Post office, Salem, N. C., January 1st., 1880—Miss Mary Allen, Baxter Mann'g Co., Betsey Bailey, Ed. Cubson, Ed. Cuberson, (col.) Peter France, Miss Eunice J. Hill, Mrs. Nannie Lawrence, Miss Nancy Lashmit, Mrs. Elizabeth Lashmit, Sarah McKnight, Part McRoy, Haywood Philips, William Pace, Hamilton Peddycord, David Rominger, Mrs. Mary Slater, M. V. Smith, Miss Dely Taylor.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

—Internal Revenue Collections for the week ending Saturday, January 3, 1880:

Monday	$1,000 62
Tuesday	2,162 35
Wednesday	2,262 37
Thursday	2,759 00
Friday	3,478 33
Saturday	3,133 09
Total	$14,785 76

Total collections for the month of December, 1879, $62,813 43.

—The Colored Sunday School Christmas Entertainment came off in their church on the night of Christmas Day. The tree was laden with choice presents, which were distributed to the scholars at the close of the exercises. The carol was well arranged, and the singing very good. A fine book of poems was presented to the Superintendent, Rev. James Hall, by Rev. A. Lichtenthaler, in behalf of the teachers and scholars. Revs. E. Rondthaler and J. T. Zorn made appropriate addresses.

—The following officers of Jephtha's Daughter, Chap. No. 14, Order of the Eastern Star, were installed for the ensuing year in their hall, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 30, 1879, by C. H. Fogle, P. W. P.:

E. A. Ebert, W. P.
Miss M. A. Fogle, W. M.
Mrs. E. A. Ebert, A. M.
" A. J. Vance, Secretary.
" F. Fisher, Treasurer.
" A. E. Keehln, Con.
" Emma Fogle, A. Con.
Miss M. Jilette, Warder.
Mrs. J. H. Miler, Sentinel.
" C. A. Fogle, Ada.
" Lou Keehln, Ester.
Miss M. Mack, Martha.
Mrs. A. C. Vogler, Electa.

—The Social Party and Ball at the Salem Hotel on Tuesday night, 30th of December, was a pleasant affair. Messrs. Frank H. and Henry E. Fries, of Salem, and J. D. Burch, with their lady associates of the Reception Committee, were indefatigable in their efforts to have everything all right. The supper was all that an epicure's taste could desire. The arrangement of the tables was very attractive, and the whole management was in the very best style and taste. The ball was conducted in an excellent manner, and nothing occurred to mar the festivities. It was a rare gala time, and those who enjoyed the ball-room are indebted to Messrs. Shelburn and Gorrell, of Winston, and Ensign S. C. Lemly and C. W. Vogler, of Salem, for the admirable and prompt manner in which everything was conducted. The music was under the direction of Capt. D. T. Crouse, of the Salem Cornets, and of course gave general satisfaction.

—James M. Jarvis, son of William Jarvis, of this county, who has been residing in Texas for a number of years, returned to his old home in North Carolina, and says he is not going back to Texas.

Jacob Sides, son of E. N. Sides, of this county, who has been a resident of Texas for several years, offers his land there for sale, with a view of also coming back to North Carolina, as soon as he can sell out in Texas.

Mr. Jarvis says there are a number of North Carolinians in Texas, who would gladly return to their native State if they could conveniently do so.

On the other hand, a few, Robert and Owen Reich, Lewis Sides, and perhaps others, we know not of, from this section, are doing well in Texas, and might perhaps have also prospered in North Carolina, as their relations here are all well-to-do.

Vote of Thanks.

Resolved, 1. That the Salem Literary Society returns a vote of thanks for the kind assistance rendered them by the ladies of Salem, in giving a supper and general refreshment fair on New Year's Eve.

Resolved, 2. That the Society sincerely tenders its heartfelt thanks to all who so cheerfully contributed to its cause, as well as to those who gave the Society their liberal patronage.

Resolved, 3. That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Society with the names of the ladies who so kindly gave their assistance.

By order of the Society.

T. M. BUTNER,
R. T. BECK, } *Com.*

—Commissioners Court was held on Monday, January 5th. A petition was filed by citizens of Broadbay Township, asking for an election in said Township on the question of Stock Law, or No Stock Law, said petition being signed by more than one-fifth of the registered voters of said township. An election was ordered to be held Feb. 7, 1880, and that Chas. Rothrock be appointed registrar, and Wm. H. Shepperd and Noah Hine Judges of election.

It was ordered by the Board that the General Road Law be put in operation in Forsyth county, and that the appointment of overseers, &c., be referred to the Justices of the Peace of the county.

The Justices having met this day for the purpose of considering the matter of public roads, levying tax for the building of a fence, &c., they were instructed to hold meetings in their respective townships and to put in force the General Road Law.

T. A. Wilson having resigned as Clerk of the Inferior Court, E. E. Gray was elected to fill the vacancy.

The Board met again on the 5th inst., and it appearing that the building of a fence is necessary and material for the benefit of that part of the county which has adopted the Stock Law, viz: Winston, South Fork, Old Town, Middle Fork and Kernersville townships, it was ordered that a tax on real property situated in the above townships, of 25 cents on the $100 valuation be levied for the purpose of building said fence.

It was further ordered that the following persons from each of the said Townships be appointed and notified and authorized to let out the building of said fence under contract, to the lowest bidder, after advertising the same for 15 days at 3 pufflic places in each township, with instructions to build the fence by April 1st, the building of said fence and the gates to be under the supervision and control of said committees viz:

Winston—H. W. Fries, Wm. Barrow, Harrison Reed.

South Fork—Wm. Ebert, John Boyer, Jno. E. Faw.

Old Town—C. H. Hauser, J. C. Crews, Jno. A. Styres.

Middle Fork—J. P. Crews, W. A. Lowry, John Beeson.

Kernersville—G. W. Wilson, Geo. W. Elliott, Dr. E. Kerner.

The Committees were instructed to have a strong and substantial fence built, 5 feet high, and were empowered to receive the same when completed according to contract.

The committees were instructed to meet on Saturday, the 10th of January, to consult together.

The whole tax levied for Road and Bridge purposes was ordered to be collected and applied as a bridge fund alone. The order made Dec. 2, 1879, to suspend the collection of a part of the 7 cents tax which was levied for Road and Bridge purposes was rescinded, and the Sheriff was ordered to continue the collection of the whole tax for bridge purposes as aforesaid.

Iowa.

We have received a letter from an old friend and Salemite, Ed. Reich, but for many years a resident of Moravia, Iowa, dated Jan. 1, 1880. Extract:

"Old recollections are at this moment crowding on me, especially the time when we were boys together, our ups and downs, and joys, (not many sorrows then,) how vividly I can recall them; neither time nor space will ever drive them from my mind. When you see them, will you please remember me to a few friends, I will name, A. Butner, E. Belo, Levin Belo, Henry Fries, Levin Brietz, William Peterson, F. Meller, Fulkerson, &c.

The winter thus far has been rather pleasant; this is a beautiful sunshiny day; a week ago the thermometer was 18 below zero. I look for a mild winter in this latitude. The past season was a good one all over the West, plenty of everything except money, and that is getting more plenty. The prices for produce, which we call good, are as follows: Wheat, 85 to 90; Corn, 25; Oats, 25; Seeds, Timothy, $1.75; Flax, $1.00 per bushel; Pork, $3.75 gross; Butter, 18; Eggs, 15 per doz.

At the fall elections there was a fusion between the Democrats and Greenbackers in this county, and they swept everything clean. Had this been the case in the State, it would have elected their Governor also.

I remain yours,
E. REICH.

Davidson County.

MIDWAY, DAVIDSON CO., N. C.,
Dec. 27, 1879.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Perhaps you would be delighted to hear from old Midway. Well, we have just had a grand and happy Christmas at the old Midway Chapel. There was erected in the Chapel, during Christmas day, a beautiful and attractive Christmas tree, for the benefit and pleasure of Midway Sunday School scholars. The presents with which it was decorated, and which consisted of many beautiful objects, were distributed at night by old Mr. Santa Claus, among 68 Sunday School scholars, nearly all of whom were present. Old Mr. Santa Claus made the distribution with many clever remarks and quaint illustrations, which caused the scholars to almost run wild with joy.

There were several addresses delivered on the occasion, one by A. C. Hamilton, illustrating the many important lessons which the tree and its many fruits were designed to teach; another by Miss Sarah M. Long, explaining in detail the green tree upon its new found throne. There was also a beautiful and most appropriate piece spoken upon the subject of "Old Christmas has come again," by Miss Amanda J. McRary. Many other appropriate exercises were gone through by the scholars during the day and an impression left which I think will result in much good in the future.

Very Respectfully,
DAVID LONG, Supt.

EAST BEND, Dec. 30, 1879.

EDITORS PEOPLE'S PRESS:

Dear Sirs:—It may be of interest to your readers to see what our esteemed friend, Mr. Adam Hauser, has done in the way of big hogs, within the last six years:

In 1873 he killed	3	hogs,	weight,		1079
In 1874 "	"	1	hog,	"	418
In 1875 "	"	1	"	"	509
In 1876 "	"	2	hogs,	"	959
In 1877 "	"	1	hog	"	675
In 1879 "	"	2	hogs	"	1117
Making		10	hogs, wgh't.,		4757

Averaging, 475 1-10

If any man can come up to this with the same number of hogs, please trot him out.

H. I. Norman killed 2 hogs, weight, 857; J. L. Speas killed 1 hog, weight, 446. R. C. POINDEXTER.

EAST BEND, Dec. 26, 1879.

EDITORS PEOPLE'S PRESS:

Dear Sirs;—I have but little news this week; we all enjoyed Christmas finely, eating sausages and soused hog noses, and drinking egg nog.

W. W. Patterson killed to-day, 5 hogs, weighing 1,518 lbs. A. W. Finley, of Wilksboro, killed 1 hog, weight, 836, one 627, and 7 others, weighing 1,937, making an average of 9 hogs, 378 lbs. His largest beat Conny, but he feeds corn, the ears measuring 16 inches. Last spring he sold 11 head of cattle averaging 1,422 lbs., and the largest bullock weighed 2,122 lbs. Hurah for Wilkesboro. R. C. P.

Not a Beverage.

"They are not a beverage, but a medicine, with curative properties of the highest degree, containing no poor whisky or poisonous drugs. They do not tear down an already debilitated system but build it up. One bottle contains more hops, that is more real hop strength than a barrel of ordinary beer. Every druggist in Rochester sells them, and the physicians prescribe them."—*Evening Express* on Hop Bitters.

MARRIED.

In Davidson county, December 23d, at the residence of bride's father, FRANK HARRIS, of Winston, to Miss CENIA A. MILLER.

On Tuesday, Capt. R. T. STEDMAN, of Winston, to Miss SALLIE, the youngest daughter of Sheriff J. G. Hill.

On the 23d ult., by H. E. Marshall, at his own residence, JAMES B. P. CARTER to Miss PHEBE A. E. MARSHALL, of Stokes county, N. C.

On the 23d ult., in Statesville, N. C., BENJ. F. LONG, law partner of the bride's father, to Miss MAMIE A. ROBBINS, the daughter of Hon. W. M. Robbins.

At East Bend, Yadkin county, N. C., on the 23d ult., by J. W. Fleming, Esq., J. M. WHITTINGTON to Miss BETTIE BENBOW.

DIED.

RUFUS EUGENE, only son of Jasper and Harriet Styres, was born Jan. 29th, 1879, and departed this life Dec. 24th, 1879. Little RUFE was a bright healthy child until last May, when he was attacked with disease and suffered a great deal during the summer, and from which he was just recovering when seized with the croup, which carried him away in a few hours. Although our darling has been taken from us and we can see his face no more in this life, yet we have the consolation of knowing that we will meet him in that glorious world to which he has gone to abide with Jesus. "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord." PARENTS.

In Winston, Dec. 25th, 1879, JIMMIE, youngest son of J. A. and N. W. Robinson, aged 2 years, 3 months and 7 days, of diphtheria. We sympathize with the parents in their sad affliction.

In this place, on Monday last, Mrs. ESSAY, wife of John Ebert, aged about 30 years.

NOTICE.

FORSYTH COUNTY:

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of the late Addison Stewart, on the 26th day of December, 1879, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the said Addison Stewart, to make immediate payment and settlement to me, or the claims will be put into the hands of an officer for collection. And all persons having claims against said estate will present them to me lawfully authenticated on or before the 8th day of January, 1881, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. N. S. COOK,

Pub. Adm'r of Forsyth County.
December 29, 1879.

Seventh Letter from the Rev. Mr. Rondthaler.

AT HOME, November 28th 1879.

Dearest Brethren:

I have been requested to add a closing letter to the series, which, to my surprise, I found in printed form, on my return to Salem. Sitting at my desk and surrounded by the evidences of my accustomed labors, the summer visit to Europe seems like a dream.

Four months ago, at this evening hour, I was resting in the comfortable Hotel di Milano after the last full day of sight-seeing under the fierce Roman sun. Many and memorable were the objects that were gazed upon during that twenty-eighth day of July. The morning was given to the Vatican Palace, for which we had *free* tickets, entitling us to pay a fee at every entrance.

We first visited the renowned gallery of sculpture. Here, in marble halls adorned in the most sumptuous manner, stand the master-pieces of antiquity, as far as they have been preserved from destruction. No other gallery in the world is so rich in this respect. Here stands the Apollo Belvidere, the most noble specimen of manly beauty extant. Near by, in a little side-chamber, is the famous group of Laocoon and his sons in the act of being crushed by the serpents. Every muscle betokens the agony of the moment, and the marble seems to have been made to live under the mighty hand of the sculptor. From this Gallery of Statues we went to the Pope's library near by, where a polite custodian led us through a bewildering series of rooms, gilded and adorned with frescoes, and enriched with gifts presented by great potentates of the earth. What interested us most here was the ancient copy of the Bible called the Codex Vaticanus. Its large, uncial lettered page was lying open at the prophecies of Hosea, and we gazed with veneration at this parchment which is more than fourteen hundred years old.

In the noon hour I went once more to St. Peter's church. The immense portico in front of the church hides away part of the greatness of the vastest church in Christendom. Within, all is marble of various colors and of richest design. The monuments of the popes vie with each other in magnificence. The great dome rising on four tremendous square pillars, fulfill the boast of its architect, Michael Angelo, who said "that he would hang the Pantheon up in mid heaven." Great as the church is, there is little suggestion of worship about it. Many a little Catholic chapel in which I have been has excelled it in this respect. The Confessional boxes, over whose doors are written in gilded letters the languages in which confessions are heard in them, were all empty, and there was scarcely a worshipper anywhere about the vast domed space.

On this evening *three* months ago, my traveling companion and I had just completed a little tour of the very greatest interest in England. Italy, Switzerland and France had been left behind, after delightful journeylngs in them, and we were again in the country in which our European rambles had commenced—in merry England. We waked up this morning, three months ago, in the little tavern which Washington Irving has immortalized, the Red Horse at Stratford on Avon. The day opened with dismal skies as most of our days had done in England. But no rain drops could dampen the ardor with which we made our pilgrimage from one Shakesperean scene to the rest. First we visited the quaint old house in which the poet was born, and stood in the low, unceiled room where this mastermind in all our literature first saw the light of this world. Then we passed down the main street of Stratford and stopped in front of the beautiful garden, where a few remains of the house still stand in which Shakespeare spent his later years and died. Our next visit was to the noble Gothic church, hard by the Avon, and approached under a double row of linden trees. Ancient and interesting as the edifice is, we hurried on to its chancel, in order that we might stand in silence before the plain grey slab under which the poet lies buried.

Our time was growing short; still, by making great haste, we were able to visit the one other classic spot at Stratford, the flowery and vine-covered cottage at Shattery, where Shakespeare courted his bride, Anne Hathaway, on an old fire-side bench which still remains.

In the noon-hours of the day we were again on the lovely banks of the Avon, looking up at the massive walls of Warwick Castle, which Scott regards as the finest edifice of the sort come down from mediæval times. Still more delightful was the visit paid, later in the day, to the ruins of Kenilworth Castle, five miles away. The ruddy sandstone of which its ruined halls and towers are built, the ivy which hangs gracefully over many parts of it, the emerald meadows within its wide limit, where the sheep were grazing, and the memories of poor Amy Robsart, the heroine of "Kenilworth," all combined to make the two hours spent there, under an unusually clear sky, a time never to be forgotten. A carriage ride of seven miles through a garden country, brought us to the fashionable watering town of Leamington, and then the swift evening express carried us back to London, a distance of over ninety miles, in a little less than three hours.

These have been brief notes out of the experiences of two days, in one sense so recent, and yet, in another, so far away. But if foreign lands have their great attractions, home has still greater ones. I shall not forget the delightful experience, when on opening my eyes out of sound slumber at the last station before Salem, I saw a goodly number of my Bible Class standing before me. Their welcome was an earnest of the cordiality which in every quarter awaited the returning pastor, and led him to adopt as his own thought the words of the contented Shunamite: "I dwell among mine own people." And here, among you, I close this final letter, remaining

affectionately yours
EDWARD RONDTHALER.

NOTICE.

FORSYTH COUNTY:

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of the late Emanuel Tesh, on the 2d day of December, 1879, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said Emanuel Tesh to make immediate payment and settlement to me. And all persons having claims against said estate will present them to me lawfully authenticated, on or before the 1st day of January, 1881, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. N. S. COOK,

Pub. Adm'r of Forsyth County.
December 4, 1879. no50.6t

FLORAL PANEL PICTURES, LILIES OF THE VALLEY, ROSES and DAISES, CALLA LILIES, Beautiful ornaments at the BOOKSTORE.

FULL

FROM CELLAR TO GARRET AND

RUNNING OVER

WITH THE

LARGEST STOCK OF

HARDWARE,

House Furnishing Goods,

&c., &c., &c.,

EVER BROUGHT TO

Western North Carolina.

S. E. ALLEN respectfully announces to his many patrons and friends, in this and adjoining counties, that he has just returned from the Northern cities where he purchased one of the largest and finest assortments of Hardware ever brought to this section of the country.

The Farmers will find in this mammoth assortment all kinds of Agricultural Implements of the latest designs, at lower prices than they ever heard of before.

The Mechanics in selecting their tools, will here find an assortment of the very best at lower figures than they ever bought before.

Housekeepers should not fail to examine the splendid array of House Furnishing Goods. Among the large stock of Cooking Stoves can be found the celebrated

"Farmer Girl," which is acknowledged by all who have used it to be the best and cheapest in the market.

WANTED.

Mr. Allen wants EVERYBODY to call and examine his goods, hear prices, and be convinced that

S. E. ALLEN'S,

(Sign of the Big Saw,)

WINSTON, N. C.,

is the place to get the best bargains.

Sept. 4th, 1879.

At the Old Stand!

MRS. DOUTHIT

respectfully announces to her patrons and friends that she has removed to her old stand, which has recently been enlarged and otherwise improved, where can be found one of the choicest and cheapest assortments of

FALL and WINTER MILLINERY,

to be found in this section. The stock consists of

HATS & BONNETS for Ladies & Children,
FLOWERS & FEATHERS,
SILK AND VELVET RIBBONS,
The most complete stock of NOTIONS ever brought to this market.
KID, SILK, AND BERLIN GLOVES,
RIBBONS, TIES, & BOWS,
COLLARS AND CUFFS, SILK & LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S FANCY HOSE,
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND LACES,
LACE SCARFS, RUFFLING, &c., &c.,
BUTTONS of all styles.
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S CLOAKS
SHETLAND WOOL SHAWLS, Children's KNIT HOODS and SACQUES
UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS,
FRINGES Silk and Wool.
UMBRELLAS, a good assortment.
Ladies' Children's and Men's Knit Underwear. A variety of JEWELRY.
SILVER SPRAY, GERMAN, and BELLE COLOGNE, in large assortment.
FINE TOILETTE SOAPS.
All the above will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Thankful for so liberal a patronage in the past, I hope by my complete stock and close attention to the wants of my customers, to merit a continuance of the same during the Fall and Winter of 1879.

Mrs. T. B. DOUTHIT.

CONDENSED TIME.

North Carolina Railroad.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, June, 19 1879.	No. 47 Daily.	No. 45. Daily.	No. 4 Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Charlotte	1 30 a m	5 55 p m	
" Salisbury	6 03 a m	8 31 p m	
" High Point	7 28 a m	7 05 p m	
Arrive Greensboro	8 05 a m	7 36 p m	
Leave Greensboro	8 20 a m		4 40 p m
Arrive Hillsboro	10 23 a m		12 25 p m
" Durham	11 02 a m		1 05 a m
" Raleigh	12 15 p m		2 00 a m
Leave "	3 30 p m	5 45 a m	3.
Arrive Goldsboro	5 55 p m	9 55 a m	

No 47.—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro, with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 45.—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western N. C. At Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, June 19, 1879.	No. 48. Daily.	No. 42. Daily.	No. 5. Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Goldsboro	10 10 a m	6 34 p m	
Arrive Raleigh	12 40 p m	10 45 p m	
Leave "	1 20 p m		9 45 a m
Arrive Durham	2 37 p m		10 45 a m
" Hillsboro	3 19 p m		12 28 a m
" Greensboro	5 33 p m		4 20 p m
Leave "	6 40 p m	2 15 a m	
Arrive High Point	7 14 p m	2 53 a m	
" Salisbury	10 26 p m	6 16 a m	
" Charlotte	12 27 a m	11 17 a m	

No. 48.—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina. At Greensboro with Salem Branch. At Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points Southand South-west. At Charlotte with C. C. & A. Railroad for all points South and South-east. At Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and South-west.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro daily except Sunday		2 10 p m
Arrive Kernersville	" "	3 20 p m
Arrive Salem	" "	11 30 a m
Leave Salem	" "	1 45 p m
Arrive Kernersville	" "	2 40 p m
Arrive Greensboro	" "	4 00 p m

Connecting at Greensboro with Trains on R. & D. and N. C. Railroads.

Sleep'g Cars Without Change,

Run both ways with Trains Nos. 1 and 2, between New York and Atlanta via Richmond, Greensboro and Charlotte, and between Greensboro and Augusta, and both ways on Trains Nos. 3 and 4 between New York and Charlotte via Richmond and Charlotte.

☞ Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, and at all principal points South, South-west, West North and East. For Emigrant rates to points in Arkansas and Texas, address

J. R. MACMURDO,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.

JOB PRINTING of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at the PRESS OFFICE.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

COMPOUND

Fluid Extract

BUCHU.

PHARMACEUTICAL.

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL

DISEASES

OF THE

Bladder & Kidneys

For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion or Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Chest and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pale Countenance and Dry Skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system—which

"Helmbold's Buchu"

DOES IN EVERY CASE.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

IS UNEQUALLED.

By any remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world, in

Rheumatism,
Spermatorrhœa,
Neuralgia,
Nervousness,
Dyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Constipation,
Aches and Pains,
General Debility,
Kidney Diseases,
Liver Complaint,
Nervous Debility,
Epilepsy,
Head Troubles,
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POETRY.

A Word to the New Year.

BY MRS. HATTIE F. BELL.

You come with rejoicing and song, New Year,
Your face it is merry and bright,
You wrap your frail form in your snow-mantle warm,
And chuckle with all your might.
But wait, giddy year, you are young new, my dear,
You are young and you don't feel the cold;
But just wait, I say, till twelve months pass away,
And you'll shiver because you are old.

That's the way with the world, that's the way, New Year,
You have yet you learned how it goes;
If you're young, smart and gay, you can have your own way,
But old, folks will lead on your toes.
You will find this is so when the time comes to go,
And you hear them all wishing you dead,
As they watch the last breath that shall tell of your death,
And another steps up in your stead.

Ah! you'll be the Old Year then, my dear,
Your face will be wrinkled and seamed,
As you come from the strife in the battle of life,
'T is harder than ever you've dreamed.
Don't laugh then, my dear, sweet, happy New Year,
Don't laugh at the Old Year more,
For 't will soon come about, that you'll follow him out,
And another walk in at the door.

HUMOROUS.

A Welcome Guest.

"No, sir, you can't stay. You see we ain't but two lone wimmin, an' not a man 'bout the house," said old widow Todd as a long haired tramp asked to stay all night.

"Yes, mother, but I'll dump here by the fire an' and you won't know it's me. I reck'n you isn't heard about all that racket goin' on at Reidsville."

"What racket?" asked the widow's sister, old Miss Becky.

"Why, the world's 'bout busted; the stars fell there last night and one bored a hole in the ground an' it's a shootin' up mud an' fire yit—and that ain't all"—and the tramp took a long breath.

"Saiks alive! Becky put on a back log and han' the man a cheer. Saiks alive! Dew tell us, sir."

"Yes. And the hogs all over town are hollerin' after they're hung up and cleaned."

"Lawd save us! Becky gimme my pipe."

"Yes. You know the Bible's agin pork meat anyhow. One man had fourteen hogs killed an' hangin' out, and when the stars fell they all hollered so that it shook every window in the house and made his whole family as deef as a fence post."

"Graishus me! Sister thar knows I allers said the devil was in the hogs and the men, and was nobody killed?" asked Miss Becky.

"That ain't half—but it's late—and as I can't stay—"

"Oh! but you kin!" cried both old ladies, "go on, sir, go on."

"Well—every old bachelor in Reidsville, who was never known before to look a woman, has married an Injun, an' when I left they were dancing, with their faces painted, and singin' 'Yonnyho' as loud as they could bawl—but i'm so tired, I'll tell you the rest in the mornin'—I'd like, please, to go to bed now." They showed him the next room.

"Orncommun! orncommun!" mused the widow, as they huddled by the fire. "But ain't he an eddycated man, and don't he talk pritty!"

"I wonder ef the stars was to fall an' the woods was full of Injuns, ef Ide ever turn fool enuff to git married," asked Miss Becky, look-straight into the fire, and toasting her toes to go to bed.

"I reckon you would, Becky," sighed the widow.—*Reidsville Times.*

—A certain young man brought his affiance down from the country to see the sights. One day, while they were passing a confectioner's, the swain noticed in the window a placard bearing the annoucement, "Ice cream—one dollar per gal." "Well," said the young man as he walked into the saloon, "that's a pretty steep price to charge for one gal, but Marie, I'll see you through, no matter what it cost. Here's a dollar, waiter; ice cream for this gal."

—A German editor remarks that in America thieves are so scarce that rewards are offered for them. He does seem not know that it's not until the rewards are offered that they make themselves scarce.

AGRICULTURAL.

Composting Manure.

Few farmers have any idea how much manure can be saved when the proper means are taken. In the Fall, stable manure may be carted directly to the field and spread as made, with less expense in handling and waste than in any other way. But there are accumulations with which this cannot be done. These are best put into a compost heap, which should be started with a thick layer of sods, or road dust—better if the ground stratum is of clay. Have ready to hand road dust to form layers with the manure, which is derived from different sources and of varying composition—from the privy or earth closet, the pigpen and fowl roost; there are also ashes leached and unleached, and kitchen slops and garden weeds; the night urine and broken bones. Some peel sods along fences and other useless places, and all go into the compost heap, not heaped high, or into a conical form, which sheds the water and induces fire-fang. Make it flat, a few feet in thickness, and as wide as is convenient to work, then add to the length as the material accumulates, occasionally forking it over and mixing as it rots, keeping it covered with a coat of road-dust. It will be surprising at the end of the season how much has been gathered and how rich the material. All the elements of fertility are present, the more valuable well represented, so that it is entirely reliable, fit to be applied to anything; just the thing for a garden, and especially suited to meadows, giving an even covering, which will start a growth black and thick, the stimulus helping to sustain the plant during the winter and starting it early in the Spring. Such a dressing (with soil in it) is more lasting, and will invite the roots up into the land thus being lessened as with the usual culture. There is nothing filthy about it any more than about so much soil; it is comparatively light and dry, and pleasant to handle. The difficulty is, there is so little of it, when there might be so much made by saving the materials that now go to waste.

Agriculture in Great Britain.

A great deal of actual light is thrown upon the state of agriculture in Great Britain by the returns for the year 1879. It seems therefrom that the decrease has steadily continued, and that the next report will contain some more startling figures than this one. The acreage under corn crops has diminished two per cent during the year. Wheat has fallen off eleven per cent., or 326,000 acres; but the acreage of barley has increased eight per cent. Oats and rye have been less sown. During the last ten years the bread crop of the United Kingdom has decreased twenty-five per cent., or nearly one million acres. Upwards of $475,000,000 are spent on meat, dairy and other provisions imported. It is a remission of burdens on land that the British farmers are now calling for to enable them to divert a large portion of this money into their own purses. Strange to say, the reclamation of waste lands in Great Britain has gone on with undiminished energy; 121,000 acres have, during the year, been added to the land under cultivation; most of the addition, however, is devoted to pasture and fruit-growing.

Salt for Wheat.

Continued inquiry being made as to the value of salt on the wheat crop, we quote results of an experiment reported to the Elmira Farmer's Club, as given in the *Husbandman*. The experiment was made by John Roy, who spread salt on his wheat ground at the rate of only two and a half bushels per acre. The seed was drilled in the land, harrowed to smooth the rough surface, and the salt then spread. A strip, a rod wide, was left without salt. We are informed that there was a decided advantage to the wheat where the salt was spread—plainly better than where no salt was used. If such experiments could be repeated, with the additional care of accurately measuring the crop land on both portions, we might arrive at some conclusions as to what kind of lands are most likely to be benefited by the application.

—The United States produces annually between 400,000,000 and 500,000,000 pounds of tobacco. The world's annual product is estimated at from 1,500,000,000 to 2,000,000,000 pounds. In the United States fully 50,000 persons are employed in the manufacture of tobacco, earning $14,000,000 in wages, and turning out a product worth $72,000,000.

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